## A CENTURY OF CHANGE.

What the Gentle Reader May Hope for in 100 Years.

THE GROWTH OF SPECIALTIES.

Judge Dittenhoefer Thinks It Will Extend to the Legal Profession-Joseph Howard, Jr., Expects No Radical Change in Jour natism - Senator Voorhees' Prophecy. The Future of Inland Navigation.

[Copyright, 1865, by American Press Association.] In response to an interviewer President Cleveland once said: "Oh, you saw that in such and such a newspaper. You might

have known it wasn't true. On the same day Thomas Byrnes, super intendent of police in New York city, re plying to a question, said: "You might have wn that wasn't true. You saw it in the newspapers. Whenever you see anymay take it for granted it is untrue."

As a practical newspaper writer I naturally regard with intensest interest every phase of journalism, good and bad. Contemplating possible changes in this greatest of profesrally examine the data at hand in order that I may intelligently attempt a forecast. Some little time since an esteemed coworker in the realm of art, William J. LeMoyne, sent me two tiny volumes written by Samuel Patterson in 1753 and pub-lished for him by Joseph Johnson in 1772. They are called "Joinerians, or the Book of Scraps," a series of interesting essays on divers topics, one of which is entitled 'News and News Writers."

If Brother Patterson's photograph of the newspapers a hundred years ago is at all accurate, the one and only change in the line of improvement which distinguishes the newspaper press of 1892 from those of a century earlier is in the advanced mechanical facilities at the service of publishers. They then worked the humble and awk-

ward hand press.

Today we have mechanisms so marvelons in their ingenious complication and so simple withal that the ordinary mind stands confused by the output and embarrassed in its vain endeavor to comprehend the why and the wherefore. It must be remembered that of every 100,000 readers at least 29,000 never saw a modern printing press at

The grandeur of a pressroom is beyond compare. All is quiet. The electric light brightens the subterranean vaults as though the midday sun in all its glory was effulgent there; huge rolls of paper, miles in extent, are fastened in their place, and the stereotyped plates wait patiently to begin of devouring, digesting and springing forth for the healing of the na tions. With the word the machinery starts. with the rapidity of the lightning's flight the wheels merrily turn, and within the hour that roll of paper, miles in length, has poured into the funnel and over the cyl inder and rests now a mighty pile of eight. ten, twenty, forty paged papers, neatly, accurately printed on both sides, folded with mathematical precision, pasted and ready for delivery.

The sight's almost uncanny. And it has seemed to me at times when looking over the rail I could almost hear these mighty monsters whispering to each other, for they do everything but read.

But a brief reference to the pages of "Join every class may now burn their books, like so much useless lumber, and circumscribe their studies hereafter to the newspaper-productions of the press." Even the names today were anticipated. Gazette, Journal, Ledger, Mercury, Courant, Chronick

and the like are among them. According to the writer, fifty years or seventy years before his time "news writers or sober journalists were mere abstractors d brief chroniclers of the time," but when this was written the author says We commonly discover him a curious im pertinent, watching the heels of the great, more intent upon their motions than their measures, giving the earliest notice when his lordship stole out of town, and also when her ladyship was happily delivered to the great joy of that noble family." Obviously newspapers of the then and

newspapers of the now are as like as two peas in a single pod.
"Newspapers," continues our author, "as
they have been carried on of late years are a standing reproach to the nation. Every species of guilt, every mode of extrava-gance, every method of gambling and every possible way of subverting order and setmated, comforted and propagated by our

Just so here. Within the past ten years there has grown a babit in some of our most influen-tial journals of private prosecution which has developed into individual persecution of the most inhuman type. We have officrime, arrest, try and punish criminals, but certain newspapers, instigated thereto by hope of gain, have taken it upon themferret out every particle of evidence and to make it impossible for an ac cused man to have a fair chance in a mod rn court of justice. Judges are brow-eaten, lawyers are intimidated and jurors find their footsteps dogged by spacework scribblers and the literal sanctity of their own domesticity intruded upon and spied

upon by sneak reporters. Was it so then? Read and ponder. Says the author: "Errors in conduct were condemned formerly as now, but the delinquent was not left hopeless. His future virtues might repair his past indiscretions. At present the error, magnified and tortured by mis-representation, is irreparable. He is held up in scorn and derision. Those that go by shake their heads and make mouths at him. A paper without murders and rob rapes and incest and bestiality and sodomy and sacrilege and incendiar letters and forgeries and executions an duels and suicides is said to be void of news. Newspapers are no longer what they were originally intended to be icles of events, but firebrands which it behooves every honest man to quench.'

And so on and on and on. In other words, I find absolutely no data ontside of the composing room, the stereo-type room and the pressroom on which to ormulate any forecast whatever. It's a somewhat remarkable fact that human nature has never changed. The first family, so far as recorded history shows, exhibited in the garden of Eden every passion known to the present race. Love, hate, jealousy, cruelty, murder, envy, curiosity, disobedience characterized the ongoing of Adam and Eve, Cain, Abel and the rest, We wear fferent style of garment externally, but he beart remains the same. Journalism in its earlier period, in its Edenic state, was sely as it is today, so far as material so far as it sought to influence man-is concerned, differing only in its ex-

is concerned, differing only in its ex-titles, its paper, its type, its press-mal the machinery by which this mag-it transformation has been effected. In all age of electricity, is not too much to predict that ere an-all transformations the great mechan-ins at the world. Twenty years ago a collisher two world. Twenty years ago a

century this himbetons improvements have been effected, so wonderful indeed as to afford no possible basis of contrast or comparison with the facilities at the hand of our brothers of a hundred years ago, so in this restless time, when years are crowded into months and months into days, when every nerve is strained and every muscle swells that the wild rush for wealth and power may be maintained, it is not unreasonable to predict still greater changes in the physical complements of a well furnished daily newspaper establish

But the rest? Ah, the rest remains with him who for his own wise purpose started and has car-ried along with infinite mercy and wonderful forbearance this extraordinary race of mankind. So long as men are built as they are today mentally, morally and physically human nature cannot cha and until hur an nature changes the out work, the output, cannot be expected to alter. Would you expect to pluck figs from thistles or find the juicy grape on the bending boughs of a royal oak? Our mental equipments are as they are, steered in every human individual by passions di-vinely implanted and divinely permitted if not divinely encouraged.

Changes in journalism? I fail to see the sign. How is it with thee, my brother?

JOSEPH HOWARD, JR.

Rafael Joseffy on Musical Development [From Our New York Correspondent.] Rafael Joseffy is regarded by musicians as the greatest planist now living in Amer-ica and one of the greatest the world has ever seen. Mr. Joseffy has been in poor health for a year or two, so that he has been anable to appear in public concerts. In speaking of the future of musical developnent he said:

I do not believe that in the next century any greater pianists will be heard than some of those who have lived in the Nineteenth century. It would be impossible to master that noble instrument to any greater extent than some of the men who have gained immortality by such achievement have done. The Nineteenth century has been the era of the triumph of the piano.

But it is wholly possible that there may ome mechanical improvements which will make it possible to exceed the victories of some of the great planists of this era. Every body knows to at if it were possible to secure a greater division of the scale than is now ob tained upon pianos there might be some as-tonishing and delightful triumphs. But such a discovery would revolutionize music.

The mechanical improvements in the piano have already been wonderful. Every pianist, however, has at times realized some o the still unconquerable mechanical difficulties of the instrument, and perhaps the greater triumphs of the greater pianists have been the overcoming of these difficul-

The future of music in the United States is assured. It is going to be a great music loving nation, as it even is today, but it is to be an appreciative and understanding love. I shall not be at all surprised if in the next century the United States stands in the same relation to music which Ger many has had for the past 200 years. There will be great composers, great artists, great singers, who will receive a most generous

support from the people.

Even in my own experience the strides of musical development have been prodigious in this country. If they keep on it will be a nation in which exquisite melody and glorious harmony will express the artistic truth that is in music to a people capable of comprehending it. Yes, I think that the United States in the next century will be the greatest music loving and music pro ducing nation on earth.

Judge Dittenhoefer on Changes in the Legal Profession.

In my opinion there are to be witnessed in the next century some very striking changes in the relation of the legal profeseriana" convinces me that nothing else is | sion to its clients and to some extent in the ctice of law. Since I have been at the bar I have noticed the growth of the tendency to divide the practice of law into specialties. It is not so very long ago that every lawyer accepted all sorts of practice There of course always have been lawyers who have been known and identified as criminal lawyers as distinguished from practitioners who have confined their prac tice to the civil branches of the law.

I do not refer, however, to that kind of specialty practice. What I mean is that I think early in the next century it will be found that pretty generally throughout the United States lawyers will, by special study in one or another of the branches of civil law, attract to their offices only that sort of practice involved in the branch of which they have made a study. They will become specialists. This is now true to some ex tent of lawyers in New York city and some of the other great cities of the land.

Now this segregation, so to speak, bound to continue more and more, so that In the next century I suspect that what we now know as an all around lawyer will be a very rara avis.

There is another thing which is going to have an enormous influence in changing the methods of the bar of this country. The facility of communication between the rural sections and the larger cities is probably going to be so greatly increased that in the next century almost every community or town will be within speaking distance of the greater cities,
Distances will be obliterated, and I sus

pect as a result the old fashioned country awyer, the man who has done everything from drawing a deed and a will to defend-ing a criminal in the local courts, will become very largely a tradition. Facility of communication will take those who have legal business to the cities, and for that reason I expect to see the number of lawyers in the cities proportionately greater than is now the case, while the number of country lawyers will be proportionately less. There will in fact be no country law

the ablest practitioners in the next century will gain will be any larger than have been some of those earned in the past thirty years. As the number of specialists, and able specialists, too, in the practice of law creases, necessarily the business which has been in my time, for instance, obtained by the few great specialists will be considerably divided up. There will be more about specialists—a great many more than there

For that reason there will not be so many examples of prodigious individual earn-ings, but I suspect that the lads of today who will be ready to practice law through out the first half of the next century will average more carnings than the same num ber of lads w to began the practice of law say, thirty odd years ago, and I am inclined to think that the achievements of the bar of the Twentieth century will probably exceed, on the whole, in brilliancy those of the bar of the Nineteenth. There are some great questions coming up which we now only vaguely perceive, and these will be determined very largely through the influence of the bar, just as the constitutional questions of the present century have been settled by the American bar.

A. DITTENHOEFER.

The Production of Gems in the United [From Our New York Correspondent.] Mr. George F. Kunz, who is regarded as perhaps the best authority in America or precious stones, and whose familiarity with the gems of the United States, id the gem mines is unexcelled, said in reference to the production of gems in this country: "I am inclined to think that the opal nimes of the state of Washington and the turquoise mines in New Mexico are going to produce gems equal to the opals found in the Ural mountains and to the turquoise of Persia. mountains and to the turquoise of Persia.
Already they have taken from the New
Mexican mines a turquoise which is as fine
as anything that Persian mines have

ington are certainly tery beautiful gems. "But I think in the near, future that we are going to see a wonderful development in the use of jewels in American churches. The tendency has already set in that direction. In one of the churches of the west there are jewels used by the priest in his offices worth many thousands of dollars. The bishop of Long Island, the bishop of Springfield, have received costly jewels which they wear in performing their of-fices, and in two of the churches in New York there are adornments of precious stones which represent a great deal of

"My impression is that in the next century it will be found that many of the churches in the United States jewels of rare beauty and great cost will serve the think, equal if not exceed the use of jewels as an accessory for the priestly offices which has characterized some of the churches of the European continent. Precious stones beautiful marbles, will more and more be utilized for impressive religious ceremony.

Senator Voorhees Thinks We Have Reached

the Golden Menn. [From Our Washington Correspondent.] "In my judgment," said Senator Voor-hees, of Indiana, "the next 100 years will show but slight changes in the form of our government. A century hence I should expect to see, were I upon earth, the American republic governed very much as it is at the present day. Some minor changes are altogether probable. Among these I should think quite likely a limit of the presidential term to six years and no re-election and a change in the manner of choosing the president and vice president. But these are subsidiary merely and will not affect the structure of our government. "I take it that the American people decided at the recent election against any

further centralization of power in this country. For instance, I believe they have decided there shall be no federal control of elections within the states. This decision, if I am right in assuming the election means that, has greater significance than most people attach to it. "The significance is that the limits of our federal powers are now pretty well defined;

that the people do not wish them to be either circumscribed or greatly enlarged. For this reason I believe the government will go through another century substantially as it is at the present day. We apparently have reached that golden mean between two possible extremes, and to me the lesson of the election is that the people will jealously watch every effort made to shift the balance in one direction or the

"A hundred years hence this country will probably have a system of customs taxation that will approximate as closely to free trade as anything which the world now knows. I believe we shall always have custom houses and that there will always be tariffs for them to collect. But a century hence I should be very much surprised to return to earth and find such a system of taration as we now have. We shall approach our ultimate approximation to free trade very slowly and cautiously and in such manner as to cause no violent injus-

tice to any interest.
"Within the life of the man now grown the changes may be considerable, but they will not be revolutionary. Within the present generation I look to see a consid-erable part of the money needed for our government raised by means of an income tax. I believe the day is fast approaching in which our people will insist upon taxing the property and the prosperity of the country-not its necessities

Commodore Van Santvoord on Inland

Navigation. [From Our New York Correspondent.] Commodore Abram Van Santvoord is the heir of Robert Fulton and is probably the best informed man on American steamboating in the United States. He is the owner of the successor of the original line steamboats which Robert Fulton estab-Bahed Commodore Van Santvoord said: "I do not believe that Fulton's invention of the paddle wheel will ever be improved for inland navigation. There may be some improvements in minor details, but the principle of the paddle wheel will remain su-

"I am inclined to think, however, that it may be possible in the next century to go from New York to Chicago or Duluth, and possibly from New York to New Orleans, by inland waterways by steamboat. If a ship canal is cut across New York state, and it is entirely within the bounds of probability that this will be done early in the next century, and another is cut from Chicago to the Mississippi, then it will be possible to make this trip by steamboat. The probabilities, however, are that navigation of this sort will be made by screw propellers for the most part rather than by

the side wheel boat. "I think the development of an inland marine is going to be something prodigious in the next century. While railroad construction was going on as rapidly as has been the case in the last thirty years, inland marine development was checked. It is now again attracting the attention of the great capitalists. The tonnage through the ship canal at Sault Ste. Marie has been the great est in the world, and that canal has been enlarged only within recent years.

"We shall find the solution to some of the railway problems in the development of this inland marine, and if the greater canals are dug, which capitalists even now are considering, in the Twentieth century those who then live are going to see almost as enormous a system of inland merchant marine as are the railway systems which control the great trunk lines."

Paralysis, Rheumatism.

GUTHRIE, KY., Sept. 9, 1891. DEAR SIRS: More than two years ago my eyes began to fail me. I immediately applied to eminent oculists for relief; for eighteen months they treated me without a particle of benefit. Finally, about three months ago, I went totally blind, and, as a last resort, I procured an Electropoise, which, very much to the gratification of myself and family, has restored my sight. It has also greatly benefitted my wife and daughter. My wife has been a subject of paralysis for more than two years, and my daughter a sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism for more than twelve years. All this has been effected in the last two months. Too much can not be said in praise of the Electropoise. If I were the possessor of the only one in existence, and it could not be reproduced the wealth of the universe could not purchase it. I consider it the grandest invention of the age. Truly and gratefully

C. W. GREENFIELD, M. D. 50 PAGE BOOK SENT FREE. Address DuBois & Wann, Louisville, Ky. A Sunday Dinner in June.

Puree of Peas. Fricasseed Chicken, Egg Plant, Mashed Potatoes. Asparagus, Water Cress Salad. Walers. Strawberry Shortcake. Cheese. Coffee.

-New York Recorder. If you can afford to be annoyed by It is the best, the most reliable and most sick headache and constipation, don't use DeWitt's Little Early Risers for



THAT AVERAGE COW.

the Is a Poor Creature In the State of New

It is pretty well known that the dairy cow of the state of New York will during the season give just about 3,000 pounds of milk, which will make about 125 pounds of butter or 300 pounds of cheese. At the market prices for butter priests for the greater adornment of their chancels and their vestments. We shall, I a gross income of from \$25 to \$30. Now. you know just as well as I do that it takes just about this \$25 or \$30 to support this average cow during the year, and the owner has the pleasure of milking her 8 or 10 months for his trouble. Now, we shall not as a rule find the

profitable and unprofitable cows in herds by themselves, but we shall find them more or less mixed through every herd in the state. There are some that will probably contain a considerable number of those that are neither a profit or loss. There will be very few herds that do not contain at least a few profit producing animals, and there are probably no herds in which there are not some animals that are kept at a loss, so that practically every man in the state has animals belonging to each of these three classes. and it is his first problem to find out how many he has in each class and which cows they are. How shall he set about

We have two easy and very simple ways. First, to weigh the milk of each cow at every milking and find out absolutely how many pounds of milk each cow gives; secondly, test it frequently with the Babcock tester and find out exactly how great a percentage of fat is contained in the milk of each animal, and then by a simple process of arithmetic the number of pounds of fat each animal produces is readily obtained. Having now found out what each animal is producing our first step in improvement is one of selection-that is, the animals that do not come up to a certain standard must be discarded.-Professor Wing in the Practical Dairyman.

Good Advice.

I have 27 acres of land, nearly two of which are not arable. I keep nine cows and two horses. Of co-arse I buy some bran and oll-meal. Now, which is the most profitable way to double the number of cows on the same land for s man of moderate means?

Mr. Stuessy has 27 acres of land, two of which are not arable. If these two acres are properly located, let him use them for pasture. Let him devote an acre or more to buildings and garden and put the balance of the small farm under a three years' rotation of crops, devoting one-third of it each year to corn, one-third to clover, and the remaining third to oats, peas, rye and other grain and soiling crops. Build a silo with two pits, each not less than 10 by 16 feet by 20 feet deep.

Do all the feeding in the stable save all the manure, liquid as well as solid. Have good cows and feed them all they will eat. Have stables warm and well ventilated and lighted in winter, with screens to windows in summer. Increase your number of cows gradually as you increase the fertility of your land. Prove all things and hold fast to those which suit you and your conditions. It is better to have cows in the stable all the time than out of doors in storms and cold weather and drinking ice cold water, but an hour or two a day out of doors, when it is comfortable for the owner to be out with his cows, is not objectionable.

We very much question whether a creamery can be built and equipped so as to manufacture only 100 pounds of butter per day with profit. The outfit, building and cost of running will be practically the same as for a business twice or three times as large. You may count the outfit \$1,200 and freight, the building \$800 to \$1,500, and the cost of running, exclusive of packages, freights and commission, but including interest and repairs, at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per day.-Hoard's Dairyman.

Cheesemaking In Georgia.

We make three pounds of cheese from the same quantity of milk that would be required for one pound of butter. Three pounds of cheese, 45 cents; one pound of outter, 25 to 30 cents. My idea is that farmers in the rural districts, away from towns and cities, may find find it to their interest and convenience to run cooperative dairies to supply themselves and afford a surplus for the nearest market. If cheesemaking should be established in the south we would not have to go through with the evolution in process that has finally resulted in the factory system in the north. The northern people have blazed the

way. We can follow close Lehind. Our lands are cheap and yet productive. If cheese and butter dairying is profitable in the north on land worth \$50 to \$100 per acre, why not in Georgia, where good land can be had at one-fourth of these prices? The co-operative system would seem to me the best-one farmer to put up the buildings and supply the outfit and do the work for his neighbors. -R. J. Redding, Director Georgia Experiment Station, in Rural New Yorker

Customers may, with due care and patience, be educated from one ounce of salt in their butter to half an ounce, but this education, let it be remembered, should only be done where we are sure of making the finest grade. Even so with cheese, when good mitk is available, customers may gradually be trained in eating a properly cured cheese instead of half cured curd, and to their surprise they will find that cheese does agree with them. Granted that such education is slow, granted also that it is difficult unless the maker is in direct communication with the consumer, we claim the object once obtained is well worth the trouble, as it would certainly increase the consumption of cheese enormously. -Dairy Mossenger.

Just as sure as hot weather come there will be more or less bowel complaint in this vicinity. Every person, and especially families ought to have some reliable medicine at hand for instant use in case it is needed. A 25 or 50 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhosa Remedy is just what you ought to have and all that you would need, even for the most severe and dangerous cases successful treatment known and is pleasant to take. For sale by A. R.

Wear the Gem shirt-none better,-at

GOOD ROADS IN NEW JERSEY.

Splendid Results Obtained by the Im provement of Highways. For several years previous to the year of 1888 the people of Union county, N. J., had been agitating the question of better roads, and finally a meeting was called, and as a result a committee was appointed consisting of one from each township and city to consider the matter, and they framed a bill and presented it to the legislature, which was passed after a hard fight by just one majority in the winter of 1888

This bill provided that any county in the state wishing to build stone roads might do so by a two-thirds vote of the board of supervisors. Among the provisions of the bill are the following: Amount of bonds that can be issued \$325,000 in any one county. The board has authority to employ an expert engineer to prepare plans and specifications and supervise the work. One-third of the expense must be borne by the township through which the road passes and two-thirds by the county at large. Union county was the first to take ad-

vantage of the law. They first determined on the roads to macadamize, and then the engineer prepared the plans and specifications, and bids were solicited for building the same, and the contracts let to the lowest responsible bidders, each contract embracing that portion of the road running through one township. In all there were 40 miles built, being 16 feet in width and 12 inches deep, and being what is called the telford-macadam system, at an average cost of about \$8,000 per mile.

In constructing the road we first graded it carefully and formed gutters on each side with a fall sufficient to carry the water to the nearest water course with sufficient crown given to the road so that the water would easily run to the gutters. After the road is thus graded to the width of the macadam 16 feet in the center is taken out to a depth of 12 inches. The subfoundation is then carefully rolled, so that the bed will be compact and to the true grade. After this is done the telford stone foundation to the depth of eight inches is carefully laid by hand. This stone is wedge shaped, the interstices being filled with the chips of the stone, which are pounded in so that the stones are held firmly in position.

The next thing to be done is to thor oughly roll the telford; then a layer of broken stone to the depth of 21 inches is laid, which is rolled and watered, and upon that screenings of stone are put and thoroughly watered and rolled: then a course of smaller stone to the depth of two inches is put on, and then what i called the finishing course is put on and watered and rolled, Sometimes this process of watering and rolling is continued in a small section for a week or ten days until the road is perfectly After about 15 miles of the road had

been built the taxpayers, especially the farmers, were all clamorous for a road in their immediate neighborhood, and the legislature without one dissenting vote passed a bill allowing the counties to issue bonds, and today there is not a taxpayer in Union county that would go back to the old system of roads. After two years of the severest use not a rut can be found, although the heaviest kinds of loads have constantly passed The valuation of property in the coun-

over them. ty has greatly increased, and numerous manufacturing industries have located in the county. Bicycle people are espe cially pleased with the condition of the roads. The whole management of the road system is under the control of the board of supervisors, just the same as other county matters. There is a committee of the board that has immediate control just as you have a committee of your board that looks after justice claims or county buildings, etc.-F. A. Dunham in Saginaw Courier-Herald.

A Novel Road Scheme.

Fred J. Smith who has been assessed for Decatur township, Ills., submits a proposition on the county road improve ment question which is likely to attract some attention. He says: "My plan is to inclose the roads with water and snowproof sheds 20 feet wide and 16 feet high, the framework to be of steel, the sides inclosed with perforated sheet iron to let in light, the roofing to be of slate or tile. The sheds will last more than 100 years and will be perfectly proof against fire. The benefits to be derived cannot be es timated. When the farmer is compelled to stop the plow by reason of wet weather, he can drive to town on smooth, dry roads and deliver his commodities to market. He can at any time of the year haul his straw, hay, corn or wheat to market without fear of damage by snow or rain. Electric lights can be safely used at half mile intervals. The only practical solution, I think, to the road problem is to adopt the steel and sheet iron sheds. They will come high, but they will be permanent and popular. Of course good drainage will be necessary. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Justly Entitled to It. Dr. Hale's Household Cough Cure is justly entitled to the praise it is receiv-Wherever introduced it has proven itself the most reliable remedy known for the cure of coughs, colds, hoareness, whooping cough, bronchitis, soreness of the lungs and every kind of a cough from a simple cold to anticipated consumption. Purely vegetable. Always reliable and effective. For sale at 25 and 50c. per bottle at Short & Haynes' drug store.

What Good Boads Will Do For the Farmer Good roads are not like great menthey are not born; they must be made, The fact that we have none is easily explained when it is remembered that our country people do not know what a good road really is. We believe the absolute necessity for

general road improvement exists; that it will prove a great saving to the farmer; will render rural life more desirable will cheapen production and greatly conserve the interests of producers and consumers alfice.—Turf, Field and Farm.

The land along the proposed road ought to pay most, as it gets most bene That farther off gets less benefit and ought to pay less. The whole body of the country and the towns in the country get some and ought to pay some, and the whole state gets a share of good and ought to pay something. If the land along the road should pay half the cost, the whole county one-fourth and the state one-fourth, the division would approximate fairness about as near as possible.-Louisville Commercial.

The completest stock of staple and fancy groceries may always be found at

OUR WEAKNESSES. Every man has his weakness in some

form or other. A remedy for the great-

est weaknesses is what should be sought

tor. A night spent in a barroom with

watchful eyes and open eyes, would not

give to you the most prudent insight of

life, but it might give to you the most

truthful pictures of man's worst weak-

nesses. You watch the different forms

in which these weaknesses take shape and to see with what looseness whiskey causes men to air themselves is a study, a mystery, perhaps a shame. Some "fill up" while others "blow off," some get cunning while others get open, some get generous while others grow closer with every drink and as mean as they are close. Watch them as they-come or go or loiter in the room. All have their conceits. With one the waters are troubled, with another the sun shines bright. One must pose as a picture of sadness, while the other is the soul of wit and humor. The air of business is not absent from these resorts, for here comes in a man who would impress you with his business importance, and it is wonderful how well he plays his part. He wears a business suit, walks to the counter with a business stride, brushes a little flour from the sleeve of his coat in an easy business way, spits like a business man, takes a sip of water in a business style, drinks, pays his money and away he goes out of the door-all business, and you might think he was rushing to his business, but it is only to the next bar he is going to go through the same thing once more. Generous fellows can always be found in these resorts. So to give their little children one poor nickle would be like pulling their tooth. Thus they feel in their sobor moments, and it is strange that in this feeling they are perfectly honest, while they will linger in these barrooms and throw money away with reckless abondon. The weakness of these generous fellows is strong drink, but in them can be traced no reason for so doing, but that they are natural born fools-without excuse or one redeeming trait. The baseball weakness and the theatre in the amusement world have their devotees, Religion has its fanatics, Some men eat, some smoke, some one thing and some another, all of which might be encouraged into weaknesses. We have all got to have something to "relieve the pressure"-something to "blow off" on or "fill up" with. Let us take the least

trip. The governor is very exclusive. If he has any one fault greater than another it is his disposition to stand aloof from the people and play the "grand, gloomy and peculiar" act. There are very few men who can fill such a role successfully and the Governor is most assuredly not built that way. He might successfully spread himself over a mole hill if he should so far forget his dignity as to fall down on it, but when he gets on a mountain top he is to small to be seen without the aid of a spy glass."

This "roast" was not deserved by Gov. Brown. The Governor's speech at Pho: nix Hill was in his usual entertaining style and his treatment of the editors did not lack cordiality. It was expected that the Governor would go on the press train to Chicago, but he failed to do this, giving as a reason that he did not like mile a-minute travel, but preferred to go slower. At Chicago there was no oppor tunity to do much mixing, but it is a facthat the Governor was especially courte-ous in seeking out some of the editors whom he knew and presenting them t he distinguished guests of the Kentucky dedicatory exercises. Injustice is done Gov. Brown in the statement that he 'stood aloof" from the newspaper men Hopkinsville Kentuckian.

Fancy Garters at Babbage's. Latest fads in neckwear at Babbage's

T. W. McCANS,

Drugs, Medicines, Tobaccos

PAINTS, OILS,

-and-

PURE WHISKIES

Scientific American

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

GUSTON, KY.

Scientific American

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT DIRECTORY

CIRCUIT COURT. Convenes at Hardinsburg second Monday in

Pobruary, May and October.

T. R. McBeath, Judge, Leitchfield, Ky.
Weed S. Cheif, Commonwealth's Attorney, Elizabethtown, Ky. V. G. Babbage, Master Commissioner, Har

dinsburg, Ky. F. K. Rhodes, Sheriff, McDaniels, Ky. Charles Miller, Hardinsburg, Ky.

Oeputies W. I. Hamsey, Cloverport, Ky.
W. S. Cart, Union Star, Ky.
R. S. Skillman, Clerk, Hardinsburg, Ky. Frank Beavin, Surveyor, Cloverport, Ky. John Slaton, Jailer, Hardinaburg, Ky.

COUNTY COURT Convenes third Monday in each month. Thomas Adkisson, Judge, Hardinsburg, Ky. Milton Board, Attorney, Hardinsburg, Ky. John E. Monarch, Clerk, Hardinsburg, Ky.

QUARTERLY COURT. Convenes fourth Monday in March, June,

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS. HARDINSBURG .- Courts on Wednesday suc ceeding the first Monday in March, June September and December. Magistrates, Ben T. Milier and Lum Black. Constable, Lee Bishop. Hardinsburg City Court.-J. B. Buzby, Mayor; Dent Brown, Marshal; V. G. Babbage, Attorney. City Court, civil terms, first Monday in March, June, September and De-

cember. CLOVERPORT.—Courts Thursday succeeding the first Monday in March, June, September and December, Magistrates, Dudley Ham-bleton and Joseph Mullen. Constable, Thos. Keenan. Cioverport City Court. Civil terms first Monday in March, June, September and December. Mayor, Charles Lightfoot. Marshal, James Hambleton.

McDaniets .- Magistrates, Henry R. Dean, Rock Vale; Sam W. Parsons, McDaniels. Constable, Geo. W. Burton, Ruth. Courts at Rock Vale on Friday succeeding the first Monday in March, June, September and December, and at McDaniels Tuesdays after the second Monday in said months.

HUDSONVILLE .- Magistrates, Geo. Harned, Custer: Henry C. Drane, Hudson. Constable John Nevitt, Constantine. Courts at Hudsonville on Wednesday succeeding the second Monday in March, June, September and December, and at Custer on Thursday following the same months.

BEWLEYVILLE,-Magistrates, Riley Dowell, Irvington; C. C. Martin, Big Spring. Constable, John Priest. Courts at Bewleyville on Friday succeeding the second Monday in March, June, September and December, and at Webster on Saturday.

Union Stan .- Magistrates, James J. Severs, Union Star : John W. Jarrett, Stephensport. Constable, Jabez Haynes. Courts at Union Star on Wednesday succeeding the third Monday in March, June, September and December, and at Stephensport on Thursday.

FISCAL COURT. At Hardinsburg on Toesday after the first Monday in April and October.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

A . B. Skillman, Trustee, &c. Plaintiff | Notice 25. . C. Younger and other Defendants, | Equity.

pressure"—something to "blow off" on or "fill up" with. Let us take the least weakness that we can make out with and the best one that our natures will allow.—Albany Telegram.

Hon. W. V. Lucas, Ex-State Auditor of Iowa, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family and have no hesitation in saying it is excellent remedy. I believe all that is claimed for it Persons afflicted by a cough or cold will find it a friend." There is no danger from whooping cough when this remedy is freely given. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by A. R. Fisher.

Injustice to Our Governor.

Gov. Brown's home paper, the Hender son Journal, of Friday, contained the following criticism of the Governor:

"Gov. Brown, it is said, did not affiliate with the Kentucky Editors to any mentionable extent during the World's Fair trip. The governor is very exclusive." In the modern of money so ordered to be made and the consistency of the mass any one fault greater than anoth-

TERMS—Sale will be made on a credit of 6 and Thems.—Sale will be made on a credit of a and 12 months, and the purchaser will be required to give bond with approved accurity, for the payment of the purchase money to have the force and affect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, with a lien reserved upon sale property until all the purchase money is noted. June 5, 1893. CLARENCE STERETT.

Master Com'v Hancock Circuit Court. ALLEN MURRAY, Au'y.

Better Quinine HUGHES' TONIC The Old Reliable, Sure Cure for

TRY II. Don't take any Submittues, a sizes goe, and \$t. For Sale by Druggists ROBINSON-PETTET CO.,

CHILLS FEVER

LOUISVILLE, KY. For Sale by A. R. FISHER, Cloverport, Ky.

PEABODY'S

Webster's Dictionary, BOUND IN CLOCH, GILT TITLE, 1893 EDITION.



er authorities, con-taining over 20,000 words and defini-tions, including an abhinhetical list of phrases, words and quotations from Au-cient and Modern languages, with their signification, also abbreviations used in writing and also abbreviations used in writing and the

Price, post paid - - 25c.

JNO. D. BABBAGE ESTABLISHED



Rev. F. C. Iglehart, New York, writes: "A corn on the toe is a thorn in the flesh, which ' C. C. C. Certain Corn Cure' most mercifully removes."